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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

A RED HOT TIME IN OLD EDGEFIELD.

LARGEST MEETING OF THE SENATORIAL CAMPAIGN.

McLaurin and Irby Have a Lively Time—Evans Says There's a Life Out—Mayfield Declares That Elberbe Wants a New Party.

The largest and liveliest meeting of the campaign was held at Edgefield. Between 400 and 500 people were present. The usual routine was broken when Senator McLaurin, following Colonel Irby, went for the latter's career in the Senate. McLaurin, armed with the Congressional records of the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses, frequently brought Irby to his feet to make explanation.

Colonel Irby, the first speaker, was greeted with some applause. He was in Edgefield for the first time since 1890, said he, to see the reception of the people's great Tribune, Ben. Tillman. He was here then fighting combinations and was here now fighting the "State House gang," which was attempting to parcel out the offices of this State from Senator down to corner.

"I am running as a Democrat," declared Irby. "I am the only original package in the lot," McLaurin had patented his speech. At Beaufort he wanted protection on rice, at Charleston on rice and long staple cotton, and so for every county, but he didn't think he had a patented protection speech for Edgefield. He is not on the same platform as Tillman. Tillman had declared he wasn't.

Proceeding on a new tack, he declared that McLaurin had gotten Gonzales for his political daddy and the world can't beat him. He then declared that he and Tillman were political daddies of all of the candidates, but thought they were treating him with disrespect by opposing him.

He had been politically assassinated and thrown out for dead, because he resisted the great conspiracy last year against the Democratic party. He was a Democrat, always had been and could be nothing else, because he was for the interest of the people.

Colonel Irby, then attacked McLaurin's tariff views, declaring that Tillman had said they were iniquitous, and "I know will believe him if you won't me. You people here love him and believe that he says."

Colonel Irby attacked the newspapers. He declared that Mr. Gonzales had prevented a Conservative from entering this race. Mr. Gonzales had called him a liar in to-day's paper, which was unparliamentary; no one usually called him that when elected him, how true. He attacked the Forty movement. He believed that every white man should be allowed to vote and therefore disapproved of the constitutional suffrage clause.

Colonel Irby made the assertion that he and not Tillman had made Evans Governor. He, with Tillman, he declared, had had Saluda made into a county and left Edgefield Conservative with Sheppard to run it.

Reviewing past political history, Irby asserted that last year he could have gone to the Chicago convention as a delegate. Gantt, said he, came to him at 2 o'clock a. m. and said that the State convention had left a place open for him. He sent word back that he would not accept because he was unalterably opposed to the declared bolting policy of the party.

Editor Ball next came in for praise for coming out against the newspaper combination at Columbia. The Elberbe-Watts episode was repeated, but elicited no applause. He declared that he could prove that the "State House clique" were going to turn out Melver and that Tillman knew they were plotting against him.

He concluded by reviewing his record and declaring that he had always been with the people. Col. Irby was wildly applauded when he took his seat. He kept the crowd in a good humor and they listened attentively.

Senator McLaurin began by reviewing the record of a reformer. The reform movement, he declared, did not depend on the life of any man, not even on that of Tillman. He jumped on Irby for saying that he made Tillman support Evans for Governor. He thought it time for a reformer to step in when a man like Irby boasted that he made the Governor. "Who ought to make the Governors of South Carolina, the white voters or John Irby?"

Irby, from his seat—"The white voters."

"But you said just now that you made Evans Governor?"

Irby: "Well, I helped." (Laughter.) McLaurin attacked him for devising the Colleton plan in order to foist Evans on the people when they didn't want him. Senator McLaurin caused much merriment by paraphrasing Henry IV, stating that Irby had called Evans for Prince Hal and Lacy Gantt for Pistol in the scene where Prince Hal becomes king and ignores Falstaff.

He had no political daddy, he declared, but he did not know before that Editor Ball was acting in that capacity for Col. Irby.

Mr. Ball hotly interrupted, saying that he was the political daddy of no man and was opposed to Irby.

"Well, you are not for me."

"That's true, too," rejoined Mr. Ball.

Senator McLaurin then proceeded to severely attack Irby's record while in the Senate. Before beginning he explained the terms "paired" and "vote called."

Irby's record for the first session of the Fifty-second Congress was as follows: Votes taken, 59, Irby voted 13 times, paired 10 times, not paired 66.

The first session of the Fifty-third Congress, he said, was called to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. Senator Irby's love for silver should be seen in his record during this session. There were 19 votes taken; Irby voted 19 times and did not vote 30; was not paired 22 times; did not answer to call of Senate 11 calls. Col. Irby's record for this Congress was gone into further.

Senator McLaurin then declared: "I am sick looking up such a record. Here was a life and death struggle for silver and absolute indifference as to its fate."

As to his absence from the Fifty-third Congress, Col. Irby explained by saying that he and Senator Badger had sought themselves to break a quorum and keep the Senate from repealing the Sherman purchasing clause. He was a filibustering measure. He was always on hand to cast his vote.

As to his absence from the Fifty-second Congress, Col. Irby said that he was a Presidential election year and he was at home as State chairman looking after the interest of the party. "You all know the Conservatives didn't know they were whipped, and they were planning to capture the May convention. Tillman was running for re-election. We wanted the delegates to the Chicago convention. I was sent there, and this passing brick and forward accounts for much of my absence." Besides, continued Col. Irby, he was paired on all the important questions. On other questions his "paired" always ascertain by telegram how he stood.

Senator McLaurin again returned to the Congressional record. After a little he asked, "Do you want to elect a man to the Senate to represent the State and then let him absent himself to run all the parties of the State?"

Irby—"I have quit that now."

"Yes, because the people have quit you," answered McLaurin.

Col. Irby, getting permission to interrupt Senator McLaurin, would not let him for his affiliations with so many parties. He again excused his absences from the Senate on the ground of sickness and death in his family.

McLaurin continued on this aggressive line for while the long and then proceeded to make his usual tariff speech. His speech in all lasted about two hours. It was frequently applauded and the crowd evidently favored it.

Before taking his seat, McLaurin took a hand primary on his tariff views. About one-half showed their approval by voting. It was after 2 o'clock when Senator McLaurin had concluded. The audience at once began to leave the court house for dinner.

Then Mr. Mayfield came to speak. Mr. Mayfield made his characteristic anti-dispensary speech, but in addition said that after introducing his bill for its abolition he had had conference with Governor Elberbe. The Governor asked him to withdraw it, which he did. Mr. Mayfield said that inasmuch as McLaurin charged him with being in a combination that he would say McLaurin is the appointee of the Governor and Governor Elberbe declared McLaurin was the whole force of his administration. Elberbe urged him not to run, saying they intended to favor a new party composed of conservative Conservatives and conservative Reformers.

By the time Mr. John Gary Evans turned to speak came around the crowd had returned from dinner. He made his usual tariff speech and in it severely attacked McLaurin for his views.

He read favorable comments from Republican papers. Evans charged that McLaurin had never been faithful to his friends. Had it not been for McLaurin, he asserted, Judge Wallace would now be a justice on the supreme bench.

While he was working for him, McLaurin was knifing him for Pope, in order to get Pope's place as Attorney General. When he was running for the Senate last year McLaurin knifed him, he declared.

McLaurin, who had just returned from dinner, said in a sneer and helped Evans in his race for the Senate. His defeat was due to Irby having forced him, as Governor, down the people's throat.

Evans declared that the life was out somewhere. Then McLaurin sat silent. A lively and noisy session followed in the tariff bill ensued. The crowd listened attentively. There was decided evidence of vindictiveness towards Evans, while the crowd cheered McLaurin at every opportunity.

When Evans finished the crowd began to call for McLaurin. He declined, however, to respond.

THE TRUSTEES MAKE ANSWER.

The Conclusions of the State Board of Health are Not Accepted as to the Nature and Causes of the Sickness.

Concerning the report of the State Board of Health in regard to the fever at Clemson college, the Board of Trustees makes the following statement: "The Board of Trustees of Clemson College, mindful of the important trust in their charge, feel called on to make a statement for the information of the people of the State in regard to the recent sickness at the college and its cause."

"We have read the report of the State Board of Health, and have also had under consideration the report of the college surgeon, Dr. Rodfeurn. In addition to the light thus thrown on the subject, we have made a personal examination of the premises, buildings and the surrounding grounds, and we are not satisfied at all as to the nature of the fever which has prevailed or as to its cause."

"We have great respect for the scientific ability and learning of the State Board of Health, but we are bound to question their conclusions from the fact that eminent physicians in the neighboring counties have declared the fever at the college to be malarial and not typhoid in its nature; that four cases of typhoid fever have been at the college this year."

"The cursory and imperfect examination made by the State Board of Health is shown by the fact that two palpable errors are made in their report. The first, which they place under the ban as a probable cause of disease, was not built on a pond which had been filled in, and there is not a single privy on the 'surrounding dairs' above the dairy. The water from the only privy in the neighborhood reached the ravine below the dairy. Then the statement is made, three separate times, that the water closets should be outside the barracks and not inside, and should be 'detached' from them. In fact, the water-closets were removed from the building more than two years ago, and they are now detached, with an open current of air passing between. They are reached by a latticed gateway fifteen feet long, and there is no pos-

sibility of sewer gas getting into the building."

"But we are not disposed to criticize the State Board of Health, and will carry out all of their recommendations that are possible, and leave no stone unturned to allay all cause of doubt as to the proper sanitation of the college buildings and grounds."

"We have never had any trouble before, and we anticipate none in the future other than the usual climatic and unavoidable diseases of the country."

"The vacation will be changed, and instead of being in the winter, it will be in the summer, the scholastic year beginning hereafter on the same Wednesday in September and closing the second Thursday in June."

"Every suggested or possible cause of fever will be removed and the buildings thoroughly disinfected and put in good order."

"We do not hesitate to give assurances that the college will be guarded against a recurrence of the trouble, if it be possible."

A CAUSTIC REJOINDER.

Chairman Taber Further Exposes the Situation at Clemson College.

To the Editor of The State:

In the latter part of June, the committee of the State board of health were instructed to investigate the cause and type of fever at Clemson, and to report the results to the governor. This was done and the report of the committee was published throughout the State. The Register of the 10th of July contains a statement by the trustees of Clemson, in which they criticize the report of the committee, and while denying certain statements made by them, they affirm additionally that the examination of Clemson by the committee had been "very cursory and imperfect." Against professional gentlemen, sent upon an important mission by the highest authority of the State, these charges are grave, and cannot pass unchallenged. The committee were content to determine the type of the fever, and, by request, to make whatever suggestions they thought best. They blamed no one, even by insinuation, and were very glad to be the means, if possible, of relieving the troubles of the college. It is to be greatly regretted therefore, that the trustees failed to appreciate the delicate position of the committee, and have forced them into print in self-defense. One trustee said that the "cursory and imperfect examination made by the State board of health is shown by the fact that two palpable errors are made in their report. The dairy which they place under the ban, as a probable cause of disease, was not built in a pond which had been filled in."

In reply we beg to state, upon authority, that the present site of the dairy had been a bathing pond made by the Calhouns and had been filled in with earth and then underground.

Our informant even pointed out where the dam stood. There could have been no motive for one deeply interested in the welfare of Clemson, to have invented this statement, the truth of which we had no inclination, nor the right to question. In fact the statement is apparently confirmed by the character of the soil and its surroundings.

The trustees in further denial of our report, insist that there is not a single privy on the surrounding dairs above the dairy. "We were informed that the hills were often used for unsanitary purposes in place of the water closets. This we found to be true."

On the opposite hill, at the hotel, there were two privies, one of which was visited by myself and Dr. Reese, and the other at the hotel, examined by Dr. Evans. Somewhat southeastward from the dairy is a dwelling, where we were informed, there was an underground privy.

But more than all these, and however incredible, we found a spring (privy?) located within the dairy, 10 or 12 feet from the milk and butter, and the room in which the privy was placed was filled with offensive gases. Furthermore, the ground within the building next to the dairy was escaping, either from the pipe of the privy or from the sewer, which, strange to say, runs within two or three feet of the dairy.

"We quote again from the trustees, who claim that 'the statement is made three separate times that the water closets should be outside of the barracks, and not inside, and should be detached from them. In fact, the water closets were removed from the buildings more than two years ago.'"

By substituting the word "and," as was intended, the sentence will be changed to a simple affirmation that water closets should not be within the main buildings. The report of the committee was hastily prepared and negligently written, hence a number of typographical errors appear. The second time the statement is made "that water closets should be detached from dwellings," has reference plainly and unequivocally to private dwellings, and the third time the statement is used to impress the fact that water closets should be detached from buildings. There is, therefore, no ground for the trustees to assume that the committee failed to recognize that the water closets were detached from the barracks by a latticed gateway 15 feet long. The trustees might have visited Clemson for a game of "blind man's bluff," but not so with the committee.

Hitherto the committee confined themselves to reporting the sanitary defects of Clemson. What shall they say of its management? Shall we speak of the diet, pronounced inadequate for students whose physical and mental powers are taxed by an exhausting curriculum and by the severity of military discipline? That the students are required, when the day's work is ended, to be shut up in their rooms from an hour after sunset until bedtime, to sweater in a building little superior, in sanitary arrangements, to the Libby prison in Rich-

mond? Shall we tell the public how the students have been crowded like criminals, four in a room, barely large enough to afford breathing space for two?

Shall we tell them that a deep ditch, reeking with accumulated excreta, was intentionally arrested in its flow and subjected to the decomposing action of intense solar heat, and that the students were kept working in the lowlands beside it, day by day, under the burning, muggy sun—a menace to their lives?

Shall we tell that the milk cows were driven daily through this poisoned water, of which they perhaps drank, and which must have splashed upon the faces of the calves in the troughs, and which, in turn, was drunk by the calves?

Shall we tell that the forest intervening between this pestiferous ditch and the barracks, the only protection for the students against the rush of malarial effluvia, was recklessly destroyed?

And that an official testified, of his own personal experience, that the barracks were invaded by a "horrible stench?"

Think of it! All this right under our noses, at Clemson, which aspires to be the brightest jewel in the educational crown of South Carolina. Speak not of typhoid fever at Clemson. It cannot and must not be! Better the open field five lines of battle, the slaughter was terrific, seven or eight thousand Federals being killed or wounded by Cobb's brigade and the Confederate batteries on Marye's Heights, while the killed in Cobb's brigade numbered only eighteen.

Capt. W. A. Starnes, of Atlanta, was in Cobb's legion, and was near the general when he was killed. Speaking of that fateful day he said: "General Cobb was one of the bravest, the noblest and the noblest men the world has ever known. His soldiers loved him as a father and would have followed him to the ends of the earth. We had been fighting three days behind the stone wall. The weather was bitter cold, and snow and sleet had been falling. The wall was several hundred yards long and was at the foot of the heights upon which about one hundred Confederate guns were planted. When the Federals would move out of the town they would have to pass the wall, but upon the open field five lines of battle, the cannon would play upon them with terrible slaughter. General Cobb, behind the stone wall, would order his men to reserve their fire until the Federals were within easy reach."

"Keep cool," he would say. "Keep fire until the order is given." He moved up and down the line, constantly giving these instructions with words of encouragement and himself showed a coolness and courage that were inspiring. After the third day, the Federals were again driven off. At that moment a shell exploded near him. One piece struck General Cobb in the thigh and he fell and bled to death. As he was wounded the charge advanced and the fire became terrific. The Federals were shot and killed as his life blood ebbed away he said to those about him: "Hold your position, boys! hold your position! I am all right." But he was not all right; in a few moments he was dead. Two of his comrades who tried to carry him from the field were shot and killed. He was one of the most heroic men ever seen in battle, and one of the coolest."

HOW TO MAKE LAND.

Farmers can Increase Area by Enlarging Production.

It is said that an English politician who claimed that "the land is the property of the nation," once said to the hearers of one of his speeches that "we can make boots and coats, build cathedrals, railways, canal bridges, tunnels, and make all the other articles which we need with the necessities of modern life, but we cannot ever make land. No man ever made an acre one foot longer or one foot broader." Because of this difference between land and various articles of human manufacture the speaker claimed that a different rule should govern the ownership of land. He said that the ownership of land should be made and enforced as a public utility, and that the land should be used in the most beneficial way possible. He said that the land should be used in the most beneficial way possible, and that the land should be used in the most beneficial way possible.

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BEHIND STONE WALL AT FREDERICKSBURG.

HOW GEN. T. R. R. COBB FELL.

Graphic Story of the Fighting Where Twenty-Five Hundred Confederates Killed and Wounded Five Thousand Federals.

The recent demise of Mrs. Thomas R. R. Cobb at her home in Athens, Ga., recalls the tragic death of her brave and gallant husband, Gen. T. R. R. Cobb, on the 13th of December, 1862, at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va. General Cobb was in command of the most important point on General Lee's line of battle, and his splendid defense of a strategic position gained the admiration of the entire army. His loss was a severe blow to the Confederate cause, and his death was a great loss to the South.

General Cobb was killed behind the famous stone wall at the foot of Marye's Heights, where for three days his command, in snow and ice, had fought one of the fiercest battles of the war. The slaughter was terrific, seven or eight thousand Federals being killed or wounded by Cobb's brigade and the Confederate batteries on Marye's Heights, while the killed in Cobb's brigade numbered only eighteen.

Capt. W. A. Starnes, of Atlanta, was in Cobb's legion, and was near the general when he was killed. Speaking of that fateful day he said: "General Cobb was one of the bravest, the noblest and the noblest men the world has ever known. His soldiers loved him as a father and would have followed him to the ends of the earth. We had been fighting three days behind the stone wall. The weather was bitter cold, and snow and sleet had been falling. The wall was several hundred yards long and was at the foot of the heights upon which about one hundred Confederate guns were planted. When the Federals would move out of the town they would have to pass the wall, but upon the open field five lines of battle, the cannon would play upon them with terrible slaughter. General Cobb, behind the stone wall, would order his men to reserve their fire until the Federals were within easy reach."

"Keep cool," he would say. "Keep fire until the order is given." He moved up and down the line, constantly giving these instructions with words of encouragement and himself showed a coolness and courage that were inspiring. After the third day, the Federals were again driven off. At that moment a shell exploded near him. One piece struck General Cobb in the thigh and he fell and bled to death. As he was wounded the charge advanced and the fire became terrific. The Federals were shot and killed as his life blood ebbed away he said to those about him: "Hold your position, boys! hold your position! I am all right." But he was not all right; in a few moments he was dead. Two of his comrades who tried to carry him from the field were shot and killed. He was one of the most heroic men ever seen in battle, and one of the coolest."

"The Brigade behind the stone wall," continued Captain Starnes, "was composed of Cobb's legion, Phillips' legion, the Sixteenth Georgia, the Eighteenth Georgia, and the Twenty-fourth Georgia."

General Longstreet's graphic description of the fight before the stone wall is as follows: "In front of Marye's Hill is a plateau, and immediately at the base of the hill there is a sunken road, known as the telegraph road. On the side of the road next to the town was a stone wall, shoulder high, against which the earth had been banked, forming an almost unapproachable defense. It was impossible for the troops occupying it to be exposed more than a small portion of the body. Behind this stone wall I had placed about 2,500 men, being all of Gen. T. R. R. Cobb's brigade, and a portion of the brigade of General Kershaw, both of McLane's division. It was my duty to maintain this position, and to reach what appeared to be my weakest point, would have to pass directly over this wall, held by Cobb's infantry."

An idea of how well Marye's Hill was protected may be obtained from the fact that, when the Federals came to the stone wall, they were met by a heavy fire, and in going over the field with him before the battle, I noticed an idle cannon. I suggested that he place it so that it would cover the plain in front of Marye's Hill. He answered, 'General, we cover that ground now so well that we will comb it as if with a fine-tooth comb. A chicken could not live on that field when we open on it.'

A little before noon, I sent orders to all my batteries to open fire through the street or at any point where the troops were seen about the city, as a diversion in favor of Jackson. This fire began at once to develop the work in hand for myself. The Federal troops fled out of the city like bees out of a hive, coming in double-quick march and filling the edge of the field in front of Cobb. This was just where we had expected attack and I was prepared to meet it. As the troops marched before us, they were much annoyed by the fire of our batteries. The field was literally packed with Federals from the vast number of troops that had been massed in the town. From the moment of their appearance began the most fearful carnage. With our artillery from the front, right and left tearing through their ranks, the Federals pressed forward with almost invincible determination, maintaining their steady steps and closing up their broken ranks. This resolutely they marched upon the stone wall, behind where waited the Confederate brigade of General Cobb. As the Federals came within reach of this brigade, a storm of lead was poured into their advancing ranks and they were swept from the field like chaff before the wind. A cloud of smoke shut out the scene for a moment, and, rising, revealed the shattered fragments of a receding force. Their gallant but hopeless charge. The artillery still ploughed through

Too Busy!

That is, we are too busy to write very much. Our Low Prices keep us busy.

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P. S.—Still remember the Surry offer. Some one will get a nice carriage this fall FREE!

the ranks of the retreating Federals and sought the places of concealment into which the troops had plunged. A vast number went pell-mell into an old railroad cut, to escape fire from the right and front. A battery on Lee's left saw this and turned its fire into the entire length of the cut, and the shells began to pour down upon the Federals with the most frightful destruction. They found their position of refuge more uncomfortable than the field of the assault.

Thus the right grand division of the Army of the Potomac found itself repulsed and shattered on its first attempt to drive us from Marye's Hill. Hardly was this attack of the field when we saw the determined Federals again filling out of the cut, and the Confederates under Cobb reserved their fire and quietly awaited the approach of the enemy. The Federals were never there before, but were forced to retire before the concentrated guns of Cobb's brigade and the fire of the artillery on the heights. By that time the field in front of Cobb was thickly strewn with the dead and dying Federals, but again they formed with desperate courage and renewed the attack and were again driven off. At each attack the slaughter was so great that by the time the third attack was repulsed, the ground was so thickly strewn with dead that the approach of the Federal General Lee, who was with me on Lee's Hill, became very easy when he saw the attacks so promptly renewed and pushed forward with such persistence, and feared the Federals might break through our line. After the third day, the Federals were again driven off. At that moment a shell exploded near him. One piece struck General Cobb in the thigh and he fell and bled to death. As he was wounded the charge advanced and the fire became terrific. The Federals were shot and killed as his life blood ebbed away he said to those about him: "Hold your position, boys! hold your position! I am all right." But he was not all right; in a few moments he was dead. Two of his comrades who tried to carry him from the field were shot and killed. He was one of the most heroic men ever seen in battle, and one of the coolest."

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General Longstreet's graphic description of the fight before the stone wall is as follows: "In front of Marye's Hill is a plateau, and immediately at the base of the hill there is a sunken road, known as the telegraph road. On the side of the road next to the town was a stone wall, shoulder high, against which the earth had been banked, forming an almost unapproachable defense. It was impossible for the troops occupying it to be exposed more than a small portion of the body. Behind this stone wall I had placed about 2,500 men, being all of Gen. T. R. R. Cobb's brigade, and a portion of the brigade of General Kershaw, both of McLane's division. It was my duty to maintain this position, and to reach what appeared to be my weakest point, would have to pass directly over this wall, held by Cobb's infantry."

An idea of how well Marye's Hill was protected may be obtained from the fact that, when the Federals came to the stone wall, they were met by a heavy fire, and in going over the field with him before the battle, I noticed an idle cannon. I suggested that he place it so that it would cover the plain in front of Marye's Hill. He answered, 'General, we cover that ground now so well that we will comb it as if with a fine-tooth comb. A chicken could not live on that field when we open on it.'

A little before noon, I sent orders to all my batteries to open fire through the street or at any point where the troops were seen about the city, as a diversion in favor of Jackson. This fire began at once to develop the work in hand for myself. The Federal troops fled out of the city like bees out of a hive, coming in double-quick march and filling the edge of the field in front of Cobb. This was just where we had expected attack and I was prepared to meet it. As the troops marched before us, they were much annoyed by the fire of our batteries. The field was literally packed with Federals from the vast number of troops that had been massed in the town. From the moment of their appearance began the most fearful carnage. With our artillery from the front, right and left tearing through their ranks, the Federals pressed forward with almost invincible determination, maintaining their steady steps and closing up their broken ranks. This resolutely they marched upon the stone wall, behind where waited the Confederate brigade of General Cobb. As the Federals came within reach of this brigade, a storm of lead was poured into their advancing ranks and they were swept from the field like chaff before the wind. A cloud of smoke shut out the scene for a moment, and, rising, revealed the shattered fragments of a receding force. Their gallant but hopeless charge. The artillery still ploughed through

the ranks of the retreating Federals and sought the places of concealment into which the troops had plunged. A vast number went pell-mell into an old railroad cut, to escape fire from the right and front. A battery on Lee's left saw this and turned its fire into the entire length of the cut, and the shells began to pour down upon the Federals with the most frightful destruction. They found their position of refuge more uncomfortable than the field of the assault.

Thus the right grand division of the Army of the Potomac found itself repulsed and shattered on its first attempt to drive us from Marye's Hill. Hardly was this attack of the field when we saw the determined Federals again filling out of the cut, and the Confederates under Cobb reserved their fire and quietly awaited the approach of the enemy. The Federals were never there before, but were forced to retire before the concentrated guns of Cobb's brigade and the fire of the artillery on the heights. By that time the field in front of Cobb was thickly strewn with the dead and dying Federals, but again they formed with desperate courage and renewed the attack and were again driven off. At each attack the slaughter was so great that by the time the third attack was repulsed, the ground was so thickly strewn with dead that the approach of the Federal General Lee, who was with me on Lee's Hill, became very easy when he saw the attacks so promptly renewed and pushed forward with such persistence, and feared the Federals might break through our line. After the third day, the Federals were again driven off. At that moment a shell exploded near him. One piece struck General Cobb in the thigh and he fell and bled to death. As he was wounded the charge advanced and the fire became terrific. The Federals were shot and killed as his life blood ebbed away he said to those about him: "Hold your position, boys! hold your position! I am all right." But he was not all right; in a few moments he was dead. Two of his comrades who tried to carry him from the field were shot and killed. He was one of the most heroic men ever seen in battle, and one of the coolest."

"The Brigade behind the stone wall," continued Captain Starnes, "was composed of Cobb's legion, Phillips' legion, the Sixteenth Georgia, the Eighteenth Georgia, and the Twenty-fourth Georgia."

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